

Hawaiian Gazette.

VOL. XXXVIII, No. 52.

HONOLULU, H. T., FRIDAY, JUNE 26 1903—SEMI-WEEKLY.

WHOLE No. 2498.

HOUSE PASSES THE EIGHTEEN MONTHS BILL BY ITEMS

Few Changes, the Fight Being Principally on Kapiolani Park Appropriation.

For the first time during this extra session the House managed in one day to cover all the ground in one of the appropriation bills. Every item in the eighteen months measure was put through, leaving only the administrative sections to be taken up and handled. It is safe to say that the principal reason for this was that the rules were waived and the bill considered on second reading in the House proper, and not in the Committee of the Whole House, which usually leads to more or less of horseplay.

There were very few changes in the bill, several slight amendments being made, one of them the reduction of the Honolulu Park Commission items from \$18,000 to \$12,000. The Hilo park got \$3,000 and a committee will consider the matter of the same amount for a Maui park. The garbage crematory item was held up on the grounds that it is a county item, and the matter will be investigated before action.

The Senate sustained all the vetoes of the Governor on the Unpaid Bills items, rendering hopeless and helpless the fight in the House. The Loan Bill was then taken up and passed without change, except in the matter of the Armory, which got \$10,000, the high lift pump, which was given \$13,000 more, all the other matters being as in the bill, the single negative vote on the passage of the bill being that of Senator C. Brown. The Lahainaluna unpaid bills item was then passed.

There will be an early adjournment this afternoon so that the members of the lower House may go to the butts and shoot in the team match. This will begin at 3 o'clock.

IN THE HOUSE.

When the Journal of the House had been read Paole moved to expunge from the records the ruling of the chair against his motion to reconsider the Amara fire claim. Harris contended logically that to alter records would leave the Journal showing that an irregular transaction had taken place which was impossible. The motion was lost and the Journal was then approved.

Kupihea in the search for information introduced the following saying that there was a doubt in his mind as to the legality of the acts which had been passed and therefore he presented the resolution as follows:

Be it resolved by the House of Representatives that the following questions be submitted to the Attorney-General for his official opinion:

1. Does the Organic Act require that all bills passed by either of the two houses of the Legislature should be certified by a "Speaker" in the House of Representatives, and by a "President" in the House of Senate, with their respective clerks? What section or sections in the Organic Act sustain that requirement?

2. Does not the Organic Act give the official name of the presiding officer mentioned in Section 47, to be a "chairman" as given in Section 24, and not a "Speaker" or "President"?

3. Can any of the two Houses of Legislature determine or pass any rule of procedure which is contrary or inconsistent with the Organic Act?

EIGHTEEN MONTHS BILL.

Paole supported the resolution but it was lost by eight to twelve and the House went to the order of the day, second reading of the eighteen months current expense bill. Kellinoi moved to take up the bill item by item, but Paole insisted that the Organic Act made necessary the reading of the bill throughout. The House suspended the rules and took up the bill, the first item meeting with the objection of Paole and Oill that the Organic Act provided that there must be complete reading of the bill.

The first items went along nicely until the St. Louis Exposition item was reached. Fernandez led a fight on the provision that any unexpended balance in the fund of \$30,000 be available during the next year, principally because he did not seem to understand it. The item was deferred to permit of discussion later.

The Judiciary Department got its \$9,750 without question, and the Attorney-General's Department received \$79,000 for support of prisoners and incidentals. Harris had a new item, \$5,000 for defense of fisheries cases, but there was almost a solid vote of the Home Rulers and Home Rule Republicans and the item was killed.

The Treasury Department was given \$26,350 as asked. Under the Department of Public Works the Mausoleum item caused a little discussion but it passed as in the bill. There was a little muttering over the \$45,000 as there was over the Park Commission but all went through to the end at \$52,700.

COUNTY AND TERRITORY.

Vida offered an amendment of \$12,000 to repay the Coney Estate for land taken for the construction of the Tantalus road through Kalawahine.

Harris moved reference to a special committee and made the point of order that the roads were turned over to the counties and as this was a Territorial expense bill there could be nothing affecting the county control of the roads.

The item, running expenses garbage crematory, \$6,000, was deferred as there

A BAD ORDER FROM THE TREASURY DEPARTMENT

The Baggage of Through Steamship Passengers Must Be Inspected Here and the Tariff Levied On Dutiable Articles.

Under a new order from the Treasury Department received by Collector Stackable yesterday the baggage of all passengers on through steamers which call at this port will be examined by the custom officers here. As a result, passengers, whether bound for Europe or for the United States, will be required to submit their effects to examination in Honolulu, and with the small force of men at the disposal of the collector, there is likely to be a delay of hours in making the necessary inspection. Passengers will have small chance, if the stay of the steamer is short, to see the town.

The new order is one of the most important issued for some time, and is the result of the investigations of the Treasury Department through a special agent. There is likely to be considerable inconvenience caused to through passengers by reason of the new order, though only the hand baggage will be examined here, the heavy trunks to be put into sealed compartments to be opened at the port of destination.

The new order requires that:

"The hand baggage and steamer trunks of through passengers arriving on vessels from foreign countries destined for San Francisco or other Pacific coast ports shall be examined at your port, and the heavy baggage of such passengers, containing articles not required for the immediate purpose of the journey, shall be placed in a sealed compartment on board the vessel, and a manifest thereof, showing the name of each passenger, the check number on each trunk, the number of pieces of baggage, and the condition of the lock or seal, shall be forwarded by each vessel to the Collector of Customs at the port of destination in care of the boarding officer at said port, where the seals shall be broken and the baggage examined in the usual manner."

Collector Stackable in the same communication is ordered to discontinue the practice of placing domestic baggage of passengers sailing from Honolulu, and of passengers from foreign ports whose baggage has been passed, in sealed compartments. The reason given is that "the baggage of the latter two classes of passengers is not subject to examination at the port of destination on the mainland any more than the baggage of passengers traveling between any other two ports strictly within the limits of the United States, unless an attempted fraud upon the revenue is suspected, in which case customs officers are expected to exercise a wise discretion."

A. C. GEHR SAYS HE WILL BUILD THE KOHALA DITCH

"I intend to put in an application immediately with the Land Commissioner for the Kohala water franchise," said A. C. Gehr yesterday. He has just returned from Washington and other Eastern cities and announces now that he has come back to build the Kohala ditch. "I am ready to bid for it now. I came back to get the franchise and I intend to remain here now until I do it."

"The Secretary of the Interior has said over his own signature that the authority to grant the franchise lies with the Territorial government, and I am going to ask now that my application be considered. Congress has refused to pass the bill asked by the Hawaii Ditch Co., and will not pass a similar bill. I was the only one to fight it at first but afterwards the Bishop Estate helped to beat it. But Parker, Ballou and McClanahan might have known that such a law as they asked would never be passed. So I am not claiming any too much credit."

"There are two applications now before the Executive Council, mine and the one of the Hawaii Ditch Co. I want it considered now. Since presenting the application two years ago, I have been working in Washington and the East. The capital to build the ditch is behind me, and I am ready to build it now. The money was ready when I first presented an application, and it is still ready."

"I don't know anything about the sale of the Bishop Waipio valley water rights to Parker, but it won't make any difference. I just heard a report of it on my return. It won't affect me. I am ready now to bid for the Kohala mountain water rights. That is what I came here for, and that is my business from now on."

was an opinion that this should be a county item.

The Hospital items passed until the Leahi, Incurables, hospital was reached. Wright moved to increase to \$15,000, but he could not carry his point. Kupihea moved to increase the Kapiolani Home item from \$7,200 to \$10,000, but could not get the votes. Wright wanted more than \$3,000 for the Kona Orphanage, but he could not get the votes.

The Molokai steamer subsidy was amended so as to compel stops at Puukoh and Honolulu-Maalo both ways. The entire amount for the Board of Health is \$432,625.

Aylett tried to increase the incidents for the band to \$2,000 from \$800, but the House stood by the bill. Aylett wanted the words "to other islands" stricken out of the paragraph so that they might go to other places on Oahu.

The item was referred to a special committee to apportion the amount which will be paid by each county, so that if the band does not visit that county then the pro rata will not be paid over. Wright, Kalama and Knudsen are on the committee.

The remainder of the items were passed so that the only thing remaining to be done is to consider the administrative sections, which means that the bill should pass second reading today and be finished by the end of the week.

CHANGES AT SETTLEMENT.

Under the Board of Health the consideration progressed rapidly until the provisions item for Kalapapa was passed and then Vida had the palai reached and there Vida had the palai increased to twenty-five pounds a week. Nakalele had two items inserted, one of \$1250 for road from Kalaawao to Waikolu, and \$750 for a ditch.

The item, running expenses garbage crematory, \$6,000, was deferred as there

BETTER FEELING IN COLOMBIA OVER CANAL

Richmond's Labor Troubles Lead To the Shedding of Blood By the Militia.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS CABLEGRAMS)

WASHINGTON, June 25.—There is a better sentiment in Colombia towards the canal and the chances of the ratification of the treaty are less gloomy than they were a week ago.

Flood Sufferers Get Scant Relief.

TOPEKA, June 25.—The million dollar appropriation for the relief of flood sufferers has been defeated after a long wrangle. Taxes on property destroyed by the flood have been remitted. The session, which adjourns tomorrow, has been practically resultless.

Richmond's Labor Crisis.

RICHMOND, Va., June 25.—In a collision today between strikers and the militia, six sympathizers with the labor mob were wounded by the troops. The militia has been reenforced.

A Honolulan Honored.

NEW LONDON, Conn., June 25.—Harold Dillingham of Honolulu has been elected captain of Harvard's four-oared crew.

NEW LONDON, Conn., June 25.—Yale won a splendid victory over Harvard today in the annual boat races. The Yale crews won all the three events of the day by a good margin.

NEW YORK, N. Y., June 25.—The battleships Alabama, Illinois, Massachusetts, the cruiser Brooklyn and the Mayflower left this port today for the Azores, where the maneuvers of the North Atlantic squadron will be held.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 25.—In response to the intense and widespread feeling growing out of the recent Jewish massacres, President Roosevelt will send a formal protest to Russia on the treatment of its Jewish population.

BELGRADE, Servia, June 25.—King Peter took the oath of office today surrounded by the conspirators and army leaders who made possible his accession to the throne of Servia. The King's first official act was to confirm the appointment of the Ministry that has conducted the affairs of the country since the murder of Alexander.

KIEL, Germany, June 25.—Emperor William this morning made his official visit to the German fleet assembled at Kiel, and was received on board the visiting warships honoring the naval maneuvers. The Emperor praised in highest terms the good discipline and general proficiency shown by the naval forces of his country.

TOPEKA, Kan., June 25.—Hardly recovered from the horrors of the recent floods and with the Legislature in session to furnish relief, Topeka was today the victim of a cloudburst. Extensive damage has been done by this latest disaster. Waters are rising and the people are almost panic stricken with fear of a repetition of recent horrors.

ATTORNEY GENERAL DOLE TALKED WITH ROOSEVELT

E. P. Dole formerly Attorney General for the Territory returned yesterday morning on the Korea. He is in the best of health and expects to remain here in the future, though his plans have not been definitely arranged. Naturally Mr. Dole is much elated over the decision in the Osaki Mankichi case which he argued before the Supreme Court at Washington.

While in Washington Mr. Dole had an interview with the President and it was in the characteristic Roosevelt manner.

"I called on President Roosevelt with Senator Foster, one morning just before he left for the West," said Mr. Dole yesterday.

"The President was in a hurry, and there were six or eight senators with him and men coming and going all the time.

"I am very glad to see you Mr. Dole, very glad to see you, how is your cousin?" was the way Mr. Dole related the interview yesterday.

"His health is a great deal better than it was two years ago" was my reply.

"Glad to hear it, glad to hear it, and how is my friend George Carter getting along?"

"Very well."

"Glad to hear it, glad to hear it. I have had lots of trouble with those islands, lots of trouble, lots of trouble. I've stood by your cousin and Mr. Carter, they are the right kind of people. Very glad to have met you Mr. Dole, very glad to have met you."

"The language is practically verbatim" said Mr. Dole "but the rapidity with which it was spoken cannot appear in print."

Mr. Dole expresses himself as much pleased with the decision in the Mankichi case. As showing the drift of the argument he said that Mr. Justice Brown asked Mr. Coudert to answer the argument that a state of anarchy would have prevailed in the islands if any other course had been followed. "The Japanese was only a pawn in the game" said Mr. Dole. "I had hardly any hope of Chief Justice Fuller or Mr. Justice Harlan holding for the Territory, but I expected Justices White, Brown and Day to hold that way. I was doubtful of the other four and am glad I got a majority."

"I have been visiting relatives in New England for some time, and also spent some time in California. I have come back in an entirely different condition of health and expect to buckle down to hard work now."

IN THE SENATE

Governor Dole was sustained in his

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HONOLULU WHARVES ARE TO BE GIVEN A HANDSOME SUM

The Passage of the Six Months' Bill in the House of Representatives.

(From Wednesday's Daily)

It took the House several minutes to discover that there were not enough of the enemies of the Governor present to pass anything over his veto, and while they were finding this out two items in the message of disapproval of part of the Unpaid Bills Act had gone by the board. The vote in neither case was sufficient to show disapproval of the governor, though with the absent members present the Amara claim might have been passed, there being seventeen votes for overriding.

The Wright item was veto-sustained with only eleven votes in favor of the claimant from Kona. Then the men who oppose everything just because it comes from the governor, found that they could not hope to pass the Hawaii police bills and so forced a postponement of consideration until Thursday, and immediately the House adjourned.

The Senate took up the consideration of the Loan Bill and made some changes in it, among the most prominent being the raising of the wharf item to \$400,000 and the cutting out of Honokaa landing and the long description of how School Street extension must run.

IN THE HOUSE.

When the House met it was to receive formally the petition which Wright had offered previously. The paper is a petition of property holders in Richards street and prays that the government will proceed to complete the widening of Richards street, by the cutting back of the street through certain strips of the property fronting on the Iwa side of the street. The petition sets forth that the protrusions are unsightly and that the street would be greatly improved. The petition was referred to the Public Lands committee.

The Oahu delegation then reported to the Committee of the Whole House, which had taken up the salaries bill,

PAY FOR RESERVOIR KEEPERS. Kuphele moved to insert an item of \$600 for keeper of Nuuanu Reservoir. Harris moved to make the pay \$75 a month or \$450 which was accepted, and there was a long discussion over the point. The present item is "Reservoir Keepers \$600" and there was a deal of talk over the matter before finally there was a vote passing the new item with a large majority.

Lewis said he wanted to insert an item for reservoir keeper, Ilio, \$300, but the House did not entertain this, there being no second.

Pulaa wanted "two pol inspectors, Kohala, \$15 a month each, \$180." He talked at some length showing that Chinese were engaged in pol making now and should be watched. Kellino tried to have a Walluku milk and pol inspector \$180, but he was ruled out of order and Pulaa's amendment was then refused by a vote of ten ayes to thirteen noes.

The administrative sections were then read and those of a general nature passed without question. When that providing for the appropriations made in the bill to carry over for the biennial period was read, Kalama moved to strike it out, saying that it was an expression of doubt as to the validity of the county act.

CHANCE FOR ANOTHER SESSION. If the courts should declare the County act of no force then the Governor should see the necessity of calling an extra session where such an act could be considered.

Harris said the argument should not hold as the people would not support the Legislature in making necessary this expense to the Territory, and this little provision would prevent the necessity.

Long interrupted to say that the people were determined to have county government and would not cease to struggle for it. If the county act should fail in the courts then the Governor should be compelled to call another session of the Legislature.

IS FAVORABLE TO PEOPLE.

Andrade said that in his opinion the county act would stand, but the provision was wise and would be of great value to the people. He did not think that the people would approve of another session as it would be a burden on the tax payers. There might be sections declared illegal without nullifying the bill but if the title was knocked out the law would be ineffective. But the protection of the people by the provision of the present act was ample and should be provided.

Kanaho argued that there were two subjects under the title of this bill and that

MAY MEAN LONG WAIT.

Chillingworth said it was a remote possibility that the courts would decide within the life of the appropriation bill what was the status of the County Bill. He said the recent case of the murderer showed that the Supreme Court of the United States might take more than two years.

Pulaa moved the section pass as in the bill but the motion failed by five ayes to eighteen noes. The motion to strike out was then passed by seventeen to six. Section six was passed and the title was approved after which a motion was carried that the committee rise and recommend that the bill pass its second reading. The committee rose but as the report was not ready the House took a recess.

SIX MONTHS BILL PASSES.

Immediately upon reassembling the

KING PETER CHARGED WITH BEING ARCH-CONSPIRATOR IN THE MURDER

MARK HANNA'S AMBITION.



MARK HANNA AND JOHN MITCHELL.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS CABLEGRAMS.)

CLEVELAND, O., June 23.—M. A. Hanna denies that he will retire from politics and says he will be a candidate for the Republican nomination for Governor of Ohio.

CINCINNATI, O., June 23.—The American Christian Home Missionary Society is sending missionaries into the feud districts of Kentucky.

RICHMOND, June 23.—The car men are out on a strike and rioting. The troops have been called out.

CANON CITY, Colo. June 23.—Following the escape of six convicts yesterday by blowing up the prison gates with dynamite, a general search of the penitentiary has been made. A great many explosives have been found, showing that the convicts were prepared for a general destruction of the place if the first attempt was not successful.

COUNCIL NOT AGITATED OVER COOPER'S POSITION

There was no cabinet row in the Executive Chamber yesterday morning over the question of Henry E. Cooper's withdrawal of his resignation as Superintendent of Public Works.

No meeting of the Executive Council, formal or informal, was held in the afternoon to compose dissension or to consider the matter in any way. Commissioner Boyd and Attorney General Andrews consulted the Governor on other business.

The Republican Senators, up to yesterday evening, had not taken counsel together over the rival candidacies for headship of the Public Works Department.

In the meantime Mr. Cooper is considering the withdrawal of his resignation. The Governor heartily expresses the hope that he will decide to retain the office.

A movement is on foot to get up a strong petition of business men, asking Mr. Cooper to withdraw his resignation. Should the Senate majority throw its influence on the same side of the scales, Mr. Cooper would hardly be able to resist the pressure to remain.

broke in with compromises to reduce the items one-half.

Senator Baldwin made a vigorous defense of the Maui and Molokai items, appealing to the recorded desires of the people in mass meeting. Possibly the Government might buy the existing wharf at Kahului from the Kahului Railroad Co.

Mr. Brown pointed out that in the loan bill any amount not expended would be tied up, unlike items in the current revenue bill. He also said a wharf at Kihel would be more sensible than wharves where not needed.

In the end the Pukoo item was deferred, the Lahaina item cut in half and the Honokaa and Kahului items were struck out.

Senator Baldwin hit back with a motion to strike out the \$50,000 for dredging Honolulu harbor and bar, saying it was simply operating expense from year to year and not a permanent improvement. On a vote he had but the support of Senators Kalauokalani and J. T. Brown.

OTHER MATTERS.

The item of \$75,000 for a fireproof building for the preservation of the Government archives was, at the request of Senator C. Brown, referred to the Public Lands Committee for gaining information.

When items for counties were reached it was agreed to strike out the word "county" in each head, on account of uncertainty as to the judicial fate of the County Act. The word was left in items for county buildings, as if there are to be no counties the houses would not be required. This verbal question however, wore on the minds of some members so that in the end it was referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Items here and there were challenged, but the critics were induced to submit or be satisfied with verbal amendments. One instance was Senator Ach

He Hints That the Regicides, Having Been Pardoned, Can't Be Punished.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS CABLEGRAMS.)

VIENNA, June 23.—King Peter of Servia arrived here today and was welcomed by the authorities and people. In an interview he said it might be difficult to punish the regicides owing to their pardon by the Skuptschina. It is asserted here that the King himself was the arch-conspirator.

BELGRADE, June 23.—The Ministers of France, Great Britain, Holland and Turkey have left this capital.

BELGRADE, June 23.—The Minister of Commerce justifies the assassination of King Alexander and states that the King had planned to massacre 150 prominent Servians on the day the announcement was to have been made of Queen Draga's younger brother as heir to the throne.

THE HAGUE, June 23.—The Netherlands Minister to Servia has been ordered to leave his post before King Peter arrives at Belgrade. This action is taken as a protest against the murder of the late King and to impress King Peter's followers that the regicides must be punished as their crime demands.

CABLE NOW STRETCHES AS FAR AS THE MIDWAY STATION

MIDWAY ISLAND, June 23.—Connection of the cable laid from Guam to this island was completed today. The land line had been laid by the Anglia and it took only two days to complete the joining.

Cableship Anglia then laid shore end of Honolulu-Midway line and at once began to pay out cable on the last link of the cable, which will connect the Pacific system, by the joining at Honolulu.

News of the departure of the Anglia for Honolulu yesterday was conveyed to Superintendent Gaines of the Pacific Commercial Cable Company by the press dispatches from Manila, received during the day. Although heretofore bulletins were received when the line was open, it was perhaps due to land line disturbance that nothing was received officially yesterday.

The date set for the departure of the Anglia, in the itinerary of the cable company, was June 24, and on that basis of sailing it was thought that there would be final connection made here on July 2. The gaining of a day, of course provided that the Anglia has no trouble with the splicing of the shore end, and encounters good weather on the run, should mean then that the ship with the cargo of cable and trailing the wire, which will enable the men on the ship to speak to Honolulu around the world before the deep sea end is dropped, should appear off Honolulu harbor on the very first day of July.

This would mean one day's gain over the last schedule, and would enable the completion of the connection even before the time recently set, July 4th.

This change however is not likely to have any effect upon the plan to make the celebration of the event a dual one. The holiday will be made much of and the coming of the cable will be made the occasion of as great a demonstration as possible. There will be a meeting of the Chamber of Commerce today and it is understood that there will be a committee appointed to act with a similar body of the Merchants' Association, in preparing for the event.

FINNS MUST FIGHT FOR CZAR OR ELSE NOT FIGHT AT ALL

ST. PETERSBURG, June 23.—The Russian government has issued a ukase prohibiting the sale of guns or explosives of any description in Finland.

Czar Nicholas was badly put out a year ago over the failure of his attempt to raise a battalion of 280 soldiers in Finland. In response to the Czar's order to form this battalion over 11,000 recruits came forward but enough could not be secured among this number to fill out the small battalion as all those who were willing to join were unfit for military service. The men in the country, who were fit for service evaded the Czar's decree. The Czar believes that the Finns are plotting rebellion. As showing their stubbornness they even refuse to serve in government posts created by him.

THE HAGUE, June 23.—A warship has been ordered to West India to protect Dutch interests.

KIEL, Germany, June 23.—The American squadron arrived here today to attend the maneuvers of the German navy.

SOFIA, June 23.—Bulgarians near here killed twenty Turkish soldiers.

BATAK, June 23.—Orders have been sent to collect provisions for one hundred thousand men at Salonica.

TOKIO, Japan, June 23.—The Japanese Foreign Office has received a dispatch from Peking announcing that the Manchurian convention has been signed by Russia and China. The final details of the convention are not given but it is thought that the conditions that occasioned a protest from the Powers have been eliminated.

LONDON, England, June 23.—A careful canvass of sentiment in Parliament indicates that a compromise on the Irish land purchase bill will likely be passed by a good majority. The possible changes in the bill will not impair the general principles laid down in the original measure, which provides for the purchase of lands by present tenants with the assistance of the Government.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 24.—President Roosevelt today made a formal demand that Postmaster General Payne shall vigorously prosecute members of his department and all others connected with the Postoffice frauds. There has been a feeling from the outset that Payne was disposed to be lukewarm toward the wayward officials of his department and that the President was disposed, for political reasons, to let Mr. Payne take the easy course. Since returning from his Western trip the President has given the exposure of Postoffice irregularities a large share of his attention. The announcement made today assures that the operations of department officers will be run to earth and every guilty man punished if possible.

YEAR'S WORK WELL DONE

Governor Dole on Right Kind of Charity.

(From Thursday's daily.)

The annual meeting of the Associated Charities was held yesterday in the association rooms on Alaska street. Officers for the new year were elected, and there were interesting reports from those that served during the past year.

Mrs. G. M. Whitney read her report as secretary detailing the work of the society for the year. She expressed regret at the resignation of Geo. R. Carter as Treasurer, but was pleased that the society had obtained such a capable successor in Clarence H. Cooke. Mrs. Whitney also said that the success of the organization was due in a larger measure to the efforts of Governor Dole, the president. Mrs. Berger was also complimented and the suggestion made that she be permitted a vacation with the hope that she attend the National Conference of Charities and Corrections at Portland.

Mrs. Whitney spoke also of the necessity for legislative aid and closed with the expression: "We hope and believe that the Association has shown itself to be so helpful and needful a factor in our varied life here—that it will not fail to receive the moral and financial support it deserves from all charitable and philanthropic men and women upon these islands."

TREASURER'S REPORT.

The treasurer's report showed receipts from member's dues \$342, donations \$178.42, from Dr. Wile's entertainment \$300.10 making a total of \$1820.52. There was a balance remaining from last year \$123.03 and the disbursements the past year were \$1841.23 leaving a balance on hand of \$12.55.

REPORT OF MANAGER.

The report of Mrs. Berger as manager of the Associated Charities was as follows:

Report of the work of the Associated Charities for the year ending June 17, 1903.

We have added 128 new names to our records this year. 73 of these applications were from single men, 11 from single women, and 44 were family cases. Besides these, there were the many recurrent cases, bringing the total number of persons relieved up to 423. 100 people have received clothing, and 843 meals were furnished. 24 cases were sent to the Queen's Hospital, and 5 to the Home for Incurables. 10 were sent to Kona Orphanage, 5 to the Castle Home for Children, 3 to the 'Salvation Army Rescue Home, and 1 to the Girls' Industrial School.

One thousand one hundred and seventy-four dollars and fifty-five cents dispensed for the affiliating societies, and \$288.35 for private and specific cases, make a total of \$1462.85 dispensed from this office. There were 1507 office interviews, and the Manager has made 90 visits. 20 societies now affiliate with the Associated Charities, and our relations with them and with the institutions furnishing indoor relief have centralized the work and simplified it greatly.

In comparing these figures with previous reports, we find a falling off in the number of new applications, which is easily accounted for. Several thousand people belonging to the working classes have left this country in the last two years, and fewer sailors now come to this port. The Police Department have helped us in the Porto Rican cases by compelling the men either to work or go to prison. And too, four years' work in this office has made us pretty well acquainted with the poor who are always with us. Their cases have been investigated, and the proper societies are giving them regular relief.

The number of institutions giving indoor relief is constantly increasing, the most of them receiving Government aid, making the burden of caring for special cases much lighter for the benevolent few who heretofore have borne it almost alone. Aged foreigners and convalescents still need domiciles, and when these are provided by the Government or otherwise, the care of the dependent in this Territory will be comparatively easy.

Several decrepit old men have come to this city in the past year, and in some cases have demanded support. When possible we have promptly sent them back to the country from which they came, asking them to discourage others from leaving their homes for such a purpose.

There are two or three men begging in this city for money to bury their dead. Three have applied to this office at different times for money for that purpose but we have never yet been able to locate the body. Neither has the undertaker. We have no means of knowing how much money these men collect, because those who give do not report to this office; but they must receive some encouragement, or they would cease begging. They apply here only once, always asking for money, and I send them to the undertaker with the assurance that they shall receive the assistance they require. Need less to say they fall to go.

Some very pathetic cases have come

to our notice this year. Deserted wives, neglected and abused children, old and destitute men and women, and much sickness, suffering and want. But, notwithstanding the hard times, with the prompt, generous and intelligent co-operation of the affiliating societies, and the generous contributions of friends of our work, we have been able to meet all emergencies. It always takes some time to adjust ourselves to new conditions, but the poor have been very ready to see that only those whose cases were very serious could demand much assistance in these hard times. Fortunately the donations of clothing are generous and frequent, being a great help to the needy.

With our system, where each society takes care of its own, the burden is not so great on any one, and can be borne more easily. We were very anxious last September, wondering how we could meet the emergencies of the year. But the end of the year is at hand, with the work done, and no over-drafts.

EDITH F. BERGER.

GOVERNOR DOLE'S ADDRESS.

Governor Dole the president of the organization made a brief address which was in substance as follows:

"The subject of pauperism has only recently become a matter of social science. Formerly almsgiving was regarded as a subject of religious duty. To give alms, to give money to the poor, was held up as the mark of a good man at all times. The Pharisees in the time of Christ so regarded it and recognized it as a religious duty, and even so astute an observer as Jesus spoke of almsgiving as one of the regular duties of life.

"It is interesting to see how all this is changed. Now one who gives alms, is not considered a wise doer, but as rather doing harm by encouraging a pauper class.

"Attention was first called to this fact perhaps, by an act of the English Parliament, which attempted to bring a larger portion of the people under the Pauper act, but this had the effect of so increasing the number of paupers that it was repealed. Immediately upon the passage of a new law pauperism was again checked.

"In case of financial stringency many who have been previously self supporting, pass over into the pauper class and many thus lose their self-respect and become habitual paupers. Great benefit is to be anticipated by the study of the social aspects of charity and we are now in a better condition to get at the root of pauperism than ever before. If Jesus Christ were again on earth He would doubtless now recommend some such plan as the work of Associated Charities. Instead of the simple almsgiving which was all that was known at that time, and have little to say about pauperism.

"The manager's paper was extremely interesting and I feel that it is worth much to have the statement made in public that people are not so willing to take charity as a right, as they were a few years ago, but recognize that they must be very needy to be subjects of relief.

Anyone understanding our peculiar social conditions will see how alert we must be to prevent pauperism. Such a place as Porto Rico might be mentioned as an illustration of the conditions that may exist where pauperism is not held in check, and without great care we shall be in the same condition. As it is, the Associated Charities and the efficient police force have thus far kept begging down. The Porto Ricans here understand and often complain that they are not allowed to beg on our streets. The old house to house application for clothing, money and food has nearly disappeared since the work of the Associated Charities began to be felt.

"The Associated Charities is doing a work of great importance, investigating and collecting statistics, and professional paupers are afraid of it. They have learned that they cannot get money without real pillars. Investigation is the foundation of this system and with government assistance and the sympathy of other societies we can prevent begging from getting a foothold here."

After a general discussion of relief work in the city, during which the need of a home for aged white men similar to Lunalio Home was urged by Governor Dole, the election of officers was held. All of the old officers were re-elected as follows:

President, Hon. S. B. Dole; first Vice president, Rev. Alexander Mackintosh; second Vice President, Mrs. John Osborne; Secretary, Mrs. J. M. Whitney; Treasurer, Mr. C. H. Cooke.

Mrs. Berger was granted a month's vacation by the society.

RESOLUTIONS AND POINT OF ORDER CONSUME DAY

The House Does Little But Talk and That Principally on Idle Topics.

(From Thursday's Daily.)

It was not a working day in the House, rather one for having a good time, and the members had it seemingly. The day was spent without appreciable advance in its work, the only thing done being the passing through second reading of the Six Months Salary Bill.

Vida made an attack on Marston Campbell, which as he declared was just as well aimed at the head of the department, but he wanted to land someone, as he put it, and so aimed at the subordinate. But it was not to be a landslide attack, for Harris had it referred to a special committee, which will hear all evidence before the Legislature gets a chance to go on record.

The entire afternoon was taken up with a desultory discussion over a few points of order made against an attempt to reconsider the veto of the Amara fire claims item, and the consideration of those vetoes referring to the land claims on Maui and Hawaii, as well as the Hawaii police matter. It was neither interesting nor important.

The Senate replaced in the Loan Bill all the Maui wharf items, and the Hilo Senator won out the amount which was cut off from Honokaa wharf. That the Senate took to heart the County Bill decision, was shown by the changes made in the Loan Bill headings.

IN THE HOUSE.

It took three-fourths of an hour for the janitors to clear up the debris caused by the falling of a large portion of the ceiling just in front of the Speaker's desk. The House was almost complete, just one member being absent.

The Secretary of the Territory notified the House that the Governor had signed Act 7 to appropriate money to defray the expenses of the Auditor in furnishing blanks and blank books to the Counties; Act 8, amending Act 1 of the special session and Act 9, to appropriate money for the further expenses of the Senate.

The Public Lands Committee reported favorably upon the resolution of Kon asking for appropriation of \$12,000 for steel bridges in Koolauola, Oahu. Harris made the point of order that the eighteen months bill provided only for territorial expenses while roads and bridges would be purely county charges and therefore no such appropriation could be made. The speaker held the point well taken, saying, however that the matter might come up again as he had been informed that Judge Gear had held the Board of Public Institutions illegal.

Chairman Greenwell of the Committee of the Whole house read the report of that committee on the Six Months' Salary Bill. The report was adopted which passed the bill on second reading.

KUPIHEA AFTER DOLE.

Kupihea waked up long enough to present the following resolution:

Resolved, That the message transmitted by the Governor on the 18th day of June, 1903, informing this House that its procedure with reference to the appropriations under the Loan Act was contrary to the duties imposed upon the members by the Organic Act, be returned to him by the clerk with a copy of this resolution, on the ground that said message is an impudent interference with the rights, duties and prerogatives of the members of this House.

Kellinol started to raise a point of order against the resolution, but Speaker Beckley without permitting the suggestion, ruled the resolution out of order immediately.

VIDA'S SLAP AT CAMPBELL.

Vida then took up the resolution end of the day with this:

Whereas, the people of the Fifth District have always suffered from lack of public improvements, most of the public money being used to improve the Fourth District; and

Whereas an appropriation of \$10,000 was made by the last Legislature to macadamize Iwilei road in the Fifth District and a quantity of stone was purchased for the work, which stone is now being used by order of Marston Campbell, Assistant Superintendent of Public Works, to macadamize Bishop street in the Fourth District, thus diverting the appropriation and making a use of it contrary to law, therefore Resolved, That the diversion of an appropriation shows that said Marston Campbell is not a fit and proper person to have charge of public affairs and this House condemns his acts in the premises and hereby records its want of confidence in him.

teen as against the six, and the motion failing to pass the member did not vote with the winning side. The veto of the Governor was sustained by the failure to secure a two-third vote and to reconsider now would be a question of law, and according to that I do not think Section fifty conflicts with the rule of the House which permits the member to claim the privilege of making the motion to reconsider.

Harris raised the second point that there was a motion to reconsider made yesterday and that motion having carried there can be no second motion to reconsider the action on the veto. The chair ruled, however, that the motion affected only the remaining items of the veto message, consequently those passed upon could be reconsidered.

There was a long discussion, the reading of stenographic notes and the expression of a variety of opinions. Beckley stuck to his point that the word "majority" must be construed numerically and not as bearing upon the question of the winning side of the proposition.

FINALLY OUT OF ORDER.

Harris again raised the point that since the House had postponed consideration of the Governor's message until Thursday nothing looking to action upon any section of it could be pressed until that vote had been reconsidered.

Andrade tried to solve the question by suggestion that the Attorney General should be asked for an opinion. Paele made the point that this was his last chance for reconsideration but the Speaker held that his motion was sufficient to protect his privileges under the rules of the House. Finally the chair held that the motion to postpone consideration until Thursday was in reality a reconsideration of the Kalama motion to take up the veto, and ruled out of order the Paele motion.

Kumaiiae then moved to reconsider the vote for which action was postponed on the veto until Thursday, which carried, twenty-one to seven. The motion to defer consideration until tomorrow therefore came up again and on this the vote was ayes twelve, nines sixteen.

Kellinol moved to defer consideration to Friday which was lost by eleven to fourteen. A motion to adjourn was likewise lost.

LAND DAMAGES OVERRIDEN

Fernandez moved to override the Kalama item, but the point of order was made that the consideration proceed item by item which was ordered and the Keoho land claim next came up. Fernandez making the motion to override.

Paele began to criticise the Governor for referring to what went on in the House, saying that the House did not pretend to know what went on in the Senate, until he was called to order. Harris showed that the claimant asked nearly \$6000 an acre, which was too much. The veto was overridden by twenty-one to seven; those opposed being Andrade, Gandal, Greenwell, Harris, Jaeger, Knudsen and Long.

The Kamakahelkull land damage claim came up and the veto was overridden by exactly the same vote.

KALUA VETO SUSTAINED.

The Kalua palai claim, \$613.30, came next, and without discussion the voting went on disclosing only nineteen ayes to nine noes, Aylett, Kellinol and Lewis voting in favor of the veto and Long against it. The veto was sustained.

The refunding of monies held out of salaries of police of Hawaii to pay telephone rents came next and after a speech in which Fernandez urged in Boyd's Washington trip the veto was overridden by twenty-one to seven.

Paele wanted to reconsider the Amara fire claim but the speaker said he could not quite see how such a motion could be entertained as the rules did not seem to cover the point of order. The motion was clearly out of order as the speaker was lost when voted upon as presented.

Kanino began to talk about the Lady Dog Veto as being a precedent. He was arguing on something that was entirely out of order and there was a lively little tilt in two languages between him and Andrade before finally he quit. Olli wanted an opinion from the Attorney General on whether or not there should be the full thirty members present when voting on a veto and the House let him have it and then adjourned.

IN THE SENATE.

Senator Baldwin came again bravely to the fight for Maui wharves and landings yesterday morning, and after a strong combat won a complete victory. Taking the items in their order in the loan appropriations bill, the results were as follows:

Deferred item of \$5000 for wharf and landing, Pukoo, Molokai, passed.

Lahaina wharf, reduced the previous day from \$20,000 to \$10,000, restored to the former figure.

Wharf at Kahului, \$50,000, restored after having been struck out the previous day.

Senator J. T. Brown took advantage of the wake of success made by the Maui member and, in place of the \$20,000 refused for a wharf in the air at Honokaa, had that amount voted for a wharf at Hilo.

WARM STAGE BUSINESS

An opening was made for Senator Achli through the courtesy of Senator Achli in moving reconsideration on as one of the adverse majority. In the course of his argument, Mr. Baldwin mentioned that although it was against his interests, as one of the corporate owners of the Kahului wharf, to move for a public wharf at that place, yet he was representing the people in the Senate and the people had given no uncertain expression of their desire to have a public wharf.

Senator McCandless while opposing the item said Senator Baldwin had no right to come there and advocate his own interests by seeking to have the Government take over the Kahului wharf from the corporations to which he belonged.

Mr. Achli and Senator Baldwin as the

majority, Major Pratt of the general staff will preside and only line officers will vote.

DEADLY USE OF THE CANE KNIFE

A Jap Kills One and Perhaps Another.

Murder was committed at Ewa plantation on Monday night, perhaps double murder. A Japanese man named Kuwabara and a woman of the same nationality, while occupying one of the camp houses, were attacked with a cane knife by a fellow-countryman named Yanagi. Kuwabara was cut in the head and body so badly that he died soon after being carried to the hospital.

The woman had three fingers cut off the right hand, with which she had tried to ward off the terrible weapon. She also received a severe wound in the head. At the time word was telephoned to police headquarters in town, which was done by Mr. Reid, the plantation policeman, the woman was still alive in the hospital. This was 6 o'clock yesterday morning. Mr. Reid said Yanagi had escaped in the confusion and was supposed to have struck out on the railway track for Honolulu.

Clerk Joe McKinnon, having tried in vain to get telephone communication with the Ewa police, dispatched Fred Wright of the mounted patrol to the scene.

Mr. Reid in his information over the wire stated that Yanagi was formerly married to the woman, but some time ago quit his job on the plantation, sold his effects, also selling his wife to Kuwabara. All this was done with the intention of returning to Japan.

Sanechika, a Japanese who came to town on the morning train for the purpose of identifying Yanagi if caught told a somewhat different story. Through an interpreter he made the following statement to Deputy Sheriff Chillingworth:

"Yanagi 'stole' the woman, who was hurt, from another Japanese about five years ago. They lived together for about four years. Then Kuwabara in his turn 'stole' the lady from Yanagi about a year ago. He had been living with her ever since in the plantation camp at Ewa mill, where he made a living as a barber and cook.

"Last night at midnight Yanagi entered the room where his former love and her lover were, and attacked them with a cane knife, wounding them severely. The Japanese in the neighborhood heard the screams of the victims and began to collect from all sides. Yanagi ran out from the room. He raised a revolver and fired two shots to frighten the other people. This he accomplished. The Japanese were afraid of the pistol and let the murderer escape. When last seen he was traveling toward this city on the railroad track."

Sanechika further stated that Yanagi came to these islands from Yamaguchi District in Japan about five years ago. He describes him as being five feet and one inch tall, and of a dark complexion. The police were doing all in their power to locate the murderer and at Ewa gangs of men were scouring the country for him.

Up till 10 o'clock last night Clerk McKinnon had not received any word from Officer Wright, nor could he obtain any telephone connection with Ewa the whole evening. The last news was received at noon. At that time the woman was alive, but the police did not know the extent of her injuries. A coroner's inquest on the murdered man was in progress.

Hawaiian Gazette.

Entered at the Postoffice of Honolulu

H. T., Second-class Matter.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS

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FRIDAY : : : : JUNE 26

COURTS WILL ACT.

It would seem the greatest sort of nonsense at this stage, with an extra session called for appropriations for carrying on the Territorial government, for the majority party to begin to throw out hints of a special session, as if to sound the public. The plea that any legislation indicating unbelief in the future of the County Law is inadvisable, is too thin to hold water, for the very reason that an attack on any piece of legislation justifies reasonable men in safeguarding the public good.

Right here it is safe to say that barring the title to the bill, almost any paragraph may be declared unconstitutional without nullifying the remaining portions of the measure. It would not be argued for a moment that the unconstitutionality of the hack license would kill the bill, or even that the cutting out of the Board of Public Institutions would render the work of the two houses null and void. The hacks would run in the first instance, and the Superintendent of Public Works would go on with his duties as under the Organic Act, in the latter.

What would the legislature do? Would it have any guarantee that any act it might pass would not have to run the gauntlet of the courts? Is it not true that there are rumors in number that the courts will have to decide as to the legality of many measures which have been passed during the two sessions of this year? Then will the Legislature want to be called back to settle every point at which the courts are at difference with the lawmakers?

The heart of the County Act is guarded from attack in the main. It would be a confession of weakness to refuse to recognize contingencies and to show confidence in the stability of legislation, by continuing the officers of the government until there can be the most searching inquiry into the merits of attacks upon the law. If the law will not hold, it is wise to know it at once before liability has been incurred. It is weakness to back out rather than to confess the strong points of an attack and resolve to meet and overcome them.

If on the other hand the legislators think they can influence the courts by such puerile objections, they might just as well realize the truth at first. They are on the wrong track. Right about will land them safely in line.

It is singular what contraband things find their way into a State prison. A search of the Colorado penitentiary where dynamite was used the other day to effect the escape of convicts, revealed enough explosives to wreck the place. Tracy, the bandit, and his companion, had revolvers when they escaped from the Oregon penitentiary. At San Quentin arms and opium have been common imports and for years counterfeit money has been made there. And yet every prisoner is watched, and the whole prison is frequently searched.

Whenever any sort of a crisis is on the town reads the phrase: "Telephonic communication was impossible." It is getting to be an old story. Last night the breakdown of the telephone prevented the police from putting themselves in touch with the officers at Ewa, who are looking for the latest Japanese murderer; and it is quite possible that the inability of the Ewa people to call up the station here has given the murderer a long start.

The Latin American republic, where universal suffrage is the rule, is an unhappy failure, but where, as in Mexico, the republic is merely a name and the strong hand is always in sight, the country is orderly and prosperous. The lesson is worth studying by those who think that it is safe to entrust the suffrage to anybody and everybody and that no matter how ignorant and degraded a people may be it is a safe master of its own destinies.

It is an odd but significant circumstance that the most disreputable element in the Legislature, the men who are in politics for what they can make and the official hold-overs from an indolent past, are united in opposition to Marston Campbell, the man who came out of the Boyd investigation without a scandal and who is known to be both capable and honest. It is anything to beat Campbell with them. What can be the reason?

The Organic Act ought to be changed to conform with the North Carolina law providing payment per diem for a sixty-day legislative session with no compensation for time used beyond that. Under this law North Carolina does all its legislative business within two months.

It is hard to see what threatens Dutch interests in the West Indies unless the rumor of some months ago that Germany wants Curacao, is coming true. In that case Holland's warship may as well be on hand.

It is not given Hawaii to know why there has been such a sudden awakening at Waigaoian over Pearl Harbor matters, but pleasure in the spectacle is none the less for that.

Winston should call on his fight to discredit Campbell as certainly his chances are not advanced thereby.

HONOLULU'S TOURIST QUESTION.

It ought to be possible to get seven or eight thousand tourists a year into Honolulu. Assuming that the average tourist would stay a month and that he would spend a minimum of \$250 at that time, the income from, say, 5,000 tourists, would be \$1,250,000 per annum, a nice little sum to depend on. But that would not be all. The fact is shown in Southern California that a certain proportion of tourists become investors in securities and another proportion buy real estate and build winter homes. To rich men who are accustomed to getting three and four per cent for their money in the East, Western investments of approved solidity at seven and eight are most attractive. Here in Hawaii money is safe at eight per cent. As to building winter homes, the Eastern capitalist is represented in Florida, California and even on the Riviera, so why not here? No one of these other resorts has so mild and even a climate; no one of them has more matchless scenery; no one has so cosmopolitan and interesting a population.

Tourists have their fashions like other people and if it can once become as much of a fad to visit Honolulu as it now is to sojourn at Palm Beach or at Long Branch and Saratoga, the fortune of the place will be made. Even if other places take the lead this city can easily get enough to pay it for all the trouble it may choose to take. The number of American globe-trotters is increasing all the time. Our tourists leave from \$100,000,000 to \$150,000,000 in Europe every year—as much money annually as was taken out of the Comstock lode. They are swarming over Japan hoping to keep that much-burdened country out of bankruptcy. Southern California levied on them for \$18,000,000 last year. Their presence in the Bermuda and West Indian Islands is reviving trade in all those stagnant places. So there is enough for all. Surely Hawaii ought to have its share.

But it should be understood once and for all that good things cost money. We cannot get very much by sitting down and relying on our "natural advantages." That is what San Diego did and that is why it was beaten by Los Angeles, which made up for the want of some advantages due to a commercial city by hard work. It is better for cities to be born industrious than rich. Milford Haven is one of the best deep sea harbors of Great Britain. It is nearer New York than Liverpool. Its people were so certain of its destiny that they sat down and folded their hands. Hull, on the other hand, wanted to be a big commercial city but it was on a river, far from the sea. But the people never rested until they had dredged and enlarged the approaches to the town and now ships hailing from Hull are found all over the world. Milford Haven is still waiting. Hull triumphed because of its working capacity, its public spirit, its pluck and determination to succeed; and its example is useful to any city which seeks to get any kind of advantages from the world around it.

Honolulu can get a regular and lucrative tourist trade by spending money for it; by spending money lavishly but judiciously in the ways that have won the best results for other resorts. Arrangements should be made for special railway and steamship rates, for competent literature and its wide circulation, for magazine advertising at the right time and in the right way.

Once get the crowd headed in this direction and the advertising bills may be cut down materially. The introduction of a town, in that respect, is like the introduction of a patent medicine.

Finally it is time to be stirring. It is nearly July. The winter tourists start in November, about four months hence. If transportation rates are to be settled, literature issued, advertising done and agents located, the sooner Honolulu begins the better. The city should "get in its work" before people have made up their minds where to spend the winter; not wait until their preparations to go somewhere else have all been made. It is poor business policy to sit about in the sun and talk hard times when the chance to make times good is right at hand.

Complaint is made that a white, soft scale is ruining orange trees about town and that the aphid, a minute black insect, is preying on the leaves. Some trees have been given up on that account. All that is needed, however, to save these valuable growths is to make an emulsion of kerosene and whale oil soap, the formula for which can be had free of charge from the United States Experiment Station, and spray the scale with a broom or a tin sprinkler such as the hardware stores have for sale cheap. Whenever a drop of the emulsion touches the white scale the latter turns red and dies. Occasionally the bark of the tree should be scrubbed with the emulsion to remove a small black scale and cleanse the pores. The aphid yields to the spraying treatment readily. As the white scale is created by ants, a poisoned rag tied around the tree, such as is used to keep ants from climbing table legs, has been found efficacious.

An all-American dash to the pole, backed by a man named Zeigler and led by a man named Fiala, only needs an American named O'Rourke and another named Gonzales, to give it the genuine Yankee flavor. What has become of the Americans we used to know, anyhow—the Silas Johnsons and Deacon Pograms and Jotham Billings and so on? Are they completely lost in Latin, Teutonic and Celtic strains?

If recent cases of piomine poisoning here are due to age in canned goods bearing standard brands, the need of a national law compelling cans to be dated will find local acceptance.

Such a law has often been proposed but nothing has come of it as yet.

Among the humors of legislation in the tropic one of the richest is to see a chamber expend 500 words of discussion over the question of saving the time required by the clerk to read 100 words.

WANTED—A BUSINESS LEGISLATURE.

One of the best things that could happen to Hawaii would be the election of a Legislature from the ranks of men who have something to do besides politics. The present body is largely made up of men who would be idle, or comparatively so, if it were not for legislative employment; hence their desire to supplement each regular session with both extra and special sessions. In a word to keep the Legislature running as long as possible. Private life offers such people few rewards or attractions, public life means bread and meat to them—providence to be had, for the most part, without work.

A Legislature of business and professional men would easily get through with all the law-making Hawaii needs in sixty days or less, appropriation acts included. It would talk little on the floor and work hard in committee. If necessary it would work ten hours a day until the docket had been cleared. But the Legislature we have wastes more time at the regular session than it uses, for no other purpose than to make an extra session necessary. Very soon we shall have had 120 days of legislation, such as it is, and there is talk of so shaping matters as to make it necessary, in case the county act goes by the board, to have a session of sixty days more. Happily the law provides for biennial sessions, for we had annual ones the Legislature would, it is likely, be in evidence one-third of the time.

The rudimentary difficulty lies in the national habit of thinking that anybody is fit to do anything. Law-making is a skilled business which, in American States and Territories, is apt to be turned over to unskilled labor. A man who knows nothing of law or the forms of law, to whom the Constitution is a sealed book, who is as blank on the subject of political science as a child unborn and who could not write an intelligible English paragraph, is yet presumed capable of making laws which in form, substance, constitutionality and clearness of language can meet the test of a Supreme Court review. Probably the least competent of all legislatures in these essentials is the Hawaiian, many members of which do not speak English, most members of which know nothing of law and some leaders of which have developed their statesmanship in tending bar, driving hacks and pounding pot. What a pity, what an outrage it is, that the interests of a busy, high-minded and wealthy American and foreign community should, at biennial intervals, be put at the mercy of such a body of incompetence and worse.

With some such arrangement as this there seems little doubt but that we could secure a goodly proportion of these Oriental or homeward bound tourists.

GOVERNMENT BY RESOLUTION.

Again the government by resolution comes to the front, and the able statesmen of the House endeavor, by the passing or proposing of resolutions, springing from enemies of officials of the government, to control the action of the Executive departments.

It would be just as hard to imagine a more impudent and unreasonable attack upon a public official than this, as to fail to see the animus behind the whole affair. The Representative from the Fifth District has been seen in the role of mouthpiece of the enemies of the government. From him has emanated a series of criticisms of the department which have been ridiculous often, impudent frequently, vindictive always. The member has not been the author of all the slanders which crept into his reports. He has had the ill fortune, often coming to young men entering public life, to fall into the leading of older politicians. He entered the House a Republican, found it convenient to assist the anti-administration side most of the time and finally landed squarely opposed to everything that is.

The fight against Assistant Superintendent Campbell bears all the earmarks of a scheme to endeavor to discredit a young man who is compelled to take orders from his superior. The most transparent item in this campaign of insinuating slander is the charge that Campbell took \$11,000 out of Fifth District road funds to build an approach to the Hackfeld wharf.

It was public property all along that the Superintendent alone had charge of that work yet the tutelage of the young representative has been so painstaking that he never fails to lug this point in against Campbell every time he rises.

The remarks of Vida indicated clearly that this last attack originated in the office of the Road Supervisor. The misfortune of Mr. Campbell seems to be that he has made a success of his office. His former superior failed miserably and is no longer in office.

In tumbling he could not drag down with him all those about him, but he does not cease to fight against those left over, hoping to draw the successful official into the morass with him. The young legislator who is pulling chestnuts out of the fire will learn what happens when claws are used for that purpose.

It might be a good thing to find out whether the dengue fever is spread by mosquitoes. This annoying malady has been here for some months, has gone throughout the Territory and shows no signs of abatement. If mosquitoes are carrying the germs around the sooner the nearness of cheap fuel oil is taken advantage of for a general war on the pest the better for all concerned.

If it would, could pretty nearly eradicate its imported mosquito nuisance.

The United States is not wasting any courtesies on King Peter and his envoy left Belgrade before the new sovereign.

Only Austria and Russia tolerate him. Austria because she wants to keep on good terms with a neighbor whom it is undesirable to force into the arms of Russia and Russia because it is in her interest to have an ally at Belgrade. Very likely Russia had a hand in putting Alexander and Deacon Pograms and Jotham Billings and so on? Are they completely lost in Latin, Teutonic and Celtic strains?

If recent cases of piomine poisoning here are due to age in canned goods bearing standard brands, the need of a national law compelling cans to be dated will find local acceptance.

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Only Austria and Russia tolerate him. Austria because she wants to keep on good terms with a neighbor whom it is undesirable to force into the arms of Russia and Russia because it is in her interest to have an ally at Belgrade. Very likely Russia had a hand in putting Alexander and Deacon Pograms and Jotham Billings and so on? Are they completely lost in Latin, Teutonic and Celtic strains?

If recent cases of piomine poisoning here are due to age in canned goods bearing standard brands, the need of a national law compelling cans to be dated will find local acceptance.

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Hamburg-Bremen Fire Insurance Co.

The undersigned, having been appointed agents of the above company, are prepared to insure risks against fire on Stone and Brick Buildings and on Merchandise stored therein on the most favorable terms. For particulars apply at the office of
F. A. SCHAEFER & CO., Agts.

German Lloyd Marine Insur's Co. of BERLIN.

Fortuna General Insurance Co. of BERLIN.

The above Insurance Companies have established a general agency here, and the undersigned, general agents, are authorized to take risks against the dangers of the sea at the most reasonable rates and on the most favorable terms.

F. A. SCHAEFER & CO., General Agents.

General Insurance Co. for Sea River and Land Transport of Dresden.

Having established an agency at Honolulu and the Hawaiian Islands, the undersigned general agents are authorized to take risks against the dangers of the sea at the most reasonable rates and on the most favorable terms.

F. A. SCHAEFER & CO., Agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

FRUIT FOR THE FAIR

Exhibit Is Being Prepared for St. Louis.

If there is anyone in the islands who does not believe that Hawaii will have an exhibit at the St. Louis Exposition, a visit to the United States Experiment Station on Punchbowl will convince him otherwise. In a small building surrounded by jars and bottles, and fruits of every variety, J. E. Higgins, Supervisor of Agriculture in the local schools, is hard at work preparing an exhibit for the fair, which will do more to advertise the islands and encourage tourists and settlers to come here than hundreds of photographs and magazine articles.

As far as the products of the soil are concerned the exhibit to be made by the United States Agricultural Department will be the most complete and comprehensive of any sent from the islands. Hawaii is to have a space ten feet square for her agricultural products, and it will be filled with the choicest specimens of island fruits and flowers and vegetables. This exhibit is being prepared under the direction of Special Agent Jared G. Smith under instructions from Jas. F. Wilson, Secretary of Agriculture, and it will have a place in the general exhibit to be made by the Department.

Mr. Higgins' work has only started. He began the collection of specimens on the first of this month and already has a good nucleus for a fine exhibition. Most of his time so far has been devoted to mangoes. "There are between forty and fifty varieties of mangoes growing in the Hawaiian Islands," said Mr. Higgins yesterday, and he pointed to the dozen or more jars already filled with the fruit. "The names of the different varieties are largely in the air," he continued, "there is no nomenclature which is reliable, for all the varieties. We expect to get specimens of all the varieties before we are done. No 9 is a variety which came from Jamaica, there are several varieties of the chutney mango. Some of them are acid and some are sweet. The Vanilla mango has somewhat of the flavor of vanilla. The French mango which was imported from Jamaica is of indifferent flavor. It is too strong. The common sweet mango is hard to get in good condition, it is subject to the attack of a blight."

Some of the mangoes obtained by Mr. Higgins are too large to go through the top of a gallon fruit jar, and these will be sent in kegs to be put in museum jars at Washington or St. Louis. Formalin is being used to preserve the fruits. It is said to be better than alcohol, and preserves fruit colors better than the old form of preservative. Mr. Higgins has also a No. 7 and No. 11 mango. The latter was imported by Mr. Marsden when he was Commissioner of Agriculture.

"Our exhibit will include all the products of the islands," said Mr. Higgins. "Most of our work will be done in Honolulu, for the fruits can be better packed here than on the other islands. Still we will not confine ourselves to this island exclusively, and the other islands will be visited to fill out the collection. Our display of mangoes will be most elaborate, for that fruit has been here the longest, and there are more varieties. But the exhibit will include everything, pomegranates, alligator pears, yams, coffee, vanilla beans, sisal, bananas, pineapples, oranges, papayas, in fact everything. The alligator pear cannot be obtained yet, but our exhibit does not have to be sent on until October. Most of the fruit, we pick just before it is ripe, it has a better color then, and is easier preserved."

"Yes, we will send a big assortment of oranges. There are some fine oranges here, and they are of good flavor. Of course there are none that would take the place of the navel orange in the markets of the world, but it is only because the oranges here lack cultivation and care and plant breeding. We can produce just as good an orange as the navel here. The Hawaiian orange is juicy and of fine flavor and with care fruit for export could be obtained."

Most of the fruit is being packed in gallon jars, though some is put in smaller jars. So far the work of Mr. Higgins has been confined almost exclusively to the mango, though all of the island fruits are to be included. Mr. Higgins has a fine specimen of the China orange which was obtained from Professor Alexander's place.

SAVE THE CHILDREN.

Disease plays its worst havoc among the young. The great majority of the human race die, in childhood and youth. Parents do not watch the ills of their children. Age and maturity are blind and selfish. It is the children that need care and protection. Many years ago, a medicine adapted to the complaints of the little ones, a medicine at once efficient and safe, was not to be had. Science had not discovered it, just as it had not discovered how to prevent fevers after surgical operations, or to destroy the germs of infectious complaints. Now, we have in

WAMPOLE'S PREPARATION a true and real specific against the ailments which for ages have emptied cradles and broken mother's hearts. This remedy contains the nutritive and curative properties of Pure Cod Liver Oil, extracted by us from fresh cod livers, combined with the Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites and the Extracts of Malt and Wild Cherry. Mothers will be glad to hear that it is palatable as honey. Not even the most squeamish little toddler in the house will refuse to take it; and it will make him well and strong, as it has done a host of children. It is the medicine above all others for grown people too; it purifies the blood and overcomes Throat and Lung Troubles, Debility, Dysentery and Loss of Flesh. Dr. J. I. Brown says: "I have used your preparation and am very much satisfied with the results. I have given it to my children who have derived more benefit from it than they did from any other remedy." From the very first dose you will realize benefit. It always does what you hope for from it; there is no disappointment. Sold by chemists here and everywhere in Europe, Asia, Africa, Australia, North and South America.

YOUR SUGAR CROP

Depends on the right quantity and quality of Ammonium. It has to feed upon Nitrogen (Ammonia) being the principal material removed from the soil by sugar cane.

A few dollars' worth of

NITRATE OF SODA

(The Standard Ammoniate)

fed to each acre of growing cane will give surprising results.

Planters should read our Bulletins giving results of Agricultural Experiment Station trials. They are sent free. Send name on Post Card.

WILLIAM B. MYERS, Director,
19-18 John St., New York,
U. S. A.

JUDGE HARDY ON DENGIRO'S TRIAL

In a letter to the Attorney-General Judge Hardy of the Fifth Judicial Circuit says, avert the decision of the Supreme Court that Dengiro did not get a fair trial at his hands.

In the case of the Territory of Hawaii vs. Dengiro, murder in the first degree, heard by the Supreme Court on exceptions from the Fifth Circuit Court, the trial judge of the latter court is charged with unfairness in his charge to the jury. The Supreme Court says: "He (defendant) had a right to demand that his evidence with that of the Territory should be submitted to the jury under proper instructions on the law, without undue prominence being given to any part of it." I affirm that this was done. The instructions asked for by defendant's counsel were given in full. The charge went beyond the instructions in favor of defendant by saying that if the jury believed the testimony of defendant that he bought the pistol (with which he killed his foster father,) on the afternoon preceding the killing, for the purpose of self-protection at Honolulu, where he was about to go, then that would tend to prove that he was not at that time premeditating murder. [The charge is not before me, I give the point in substance.] The killing was admitted by the defendant. He claimed it was in self-defense. He had been fully heard in his own behalf, and an hour had not elapsed after he left the witness stand when the jury was charged.

Was there any need of a recapitulation of what he testified, in order to bring it to the recollection of the jury? It was fresh in their minds. Why then was the testimony of the five witnesses for the Territory recapitulated? For the very purpose of bringing their evidence afresh to the minds of the jury, and for no other purpose whatever. There was not a particle of comment, or of one-sided statement of that evidence. The case seemed so clear to the jury, that as soon as they organized and voted they found a verdict of guilty.

I don't believe that the omission to recapitulate defendant's testimony had the weight of a feather upon the verdict. The scale seemed to immensely preponderate against him. Had there been other witnesses for him making it requisite to recapitulate, it would have been done. There was no thought of a denial, or of the least withholding of his rights. And it comes as an unwelcome surprise, not only to the trial judge but to many others who sat through the trial, that the appellate court has found the defendant did not have a fair trial. Both counsel for the defendant stated publicly that "he had had a fair trial." One of them has assured the writer, that they had no expectation of getting a new trial; that he considered it "an ideally fair trial."

That was the opinion of the trial judge, also.

During the taking of the testimony no exceptions of importance were taken. There was very little of the usual friction between counsel and the bench. The instructions asked for defendant were given. The exception to the charge made at the time was "to the brief resume of the evidence for the Territory," not the unfairness of not recapitulating defendant's evidence.

It is my decided impression that if the Honorable Judges of the Supreme Court had been present at the trial they would not have pronounced it unfair.

The Fifth Circuit Court will of course obey the mandate of the Supreme Court, and give Dengiro a new trial; but the trial judge begs leave to deprecate the characterization of the first trial as unfair, contained in the decision of our highest court.

J. HARDY.

FEDERAL COURT PROCEEDINGS

When Judge Estee had read his decision in the Korean cases, as briefly reported yesterday, Mr. Hartwell for the defendant noted an exception to dismissing the plea in estoppel, while Mr. Matthewman excepted to the reversal of judgment in the 113 cases. The court repeated the declaration of the decision, that no judgment would be given without hearing the facts. Among other things the decision stated that the law made every citizen a committee of one to see that the law was enforced. It also held that the court had jurisdiction of the cases, notwithstanding the decision of the special board of inquiry.

Capt. Aug Friedberg, master of the vessel James Tuft, has made answer to the complaint of Sigurd Langaa, the sailor claiming \$10,000 damages by libel for injury. He states that George A. Billings is owner of the vessel. The master denies that the spar against which plaintiff was thrown was insecurely fastened. It is admitted that the spar became partly loose on account of heavy seas breaking over the vessel, but the master alleges the injury to Langaa was not due to negligence of the master or officers. He further says that he rendered the libellant all the assistance in his power, relieving him of pain and making him as comfortable as possible.

Judge Estee was engaged all of yesterday in hearing the Hee Fat bankruptcy case.

Takata the Jap who was accused of having represented himself as a police officer and collected money from women for protection, was sent to jail for three months by Judge Dickey yesterday. The charge of extortion was withdrawn and he was sentenced for impersonating an officer.

John K. Sumner's money has been tied up in court for just six months now, and it has been figured out that he has lost over \$1500 in interest alone. Sumner wanted his money to buy back the estate of the Tahitian princess who was his wife, but he has long since abandoned that idea.

HEARINGS ARE ENDED

Report on Sumner Attorneys This Morning.

(From Wednesday's Daily.)

Attorney General Andrews will present his report on the conduct of attorneys in the Sumner case to the Supreme Court this morning. He had it in his pocket yesterday, but without opportunity of presenting it. The court was engaged until 4 o'clock in the hearing of the Notley will case, which was at that time submitted by both sides. This concludes hearings for the present session.

DAMAGES FOR INJURY.

Robert M. Fuller has been awarded \$2250 and costs against the Honolulu Rapid Transit & Land Co., for injuries received in a collision between an electric car of defendant and a horse car of the Hawaiian Tramway Co. The mishap occurred at Hotel and Nuuanu streets on February 22, 1902. By agreement the case was tried without a jury by Judge Robinson. The suit was brought for \$10,000 damages.

ANOTHER DAMAGE SUIT

Mary A. Rhodes has filed a demand for process in her suit for \$1000 damages against the Honolulu Rapid Transit & Land Co. She asks that defendant be cited to appear before a jury at the September term. The ground of action is the ejection of complainant from a car on a rainy day, after being refused a transfer from the Puhonu line at Palama junction to travel in an opposite direction from that of the initial trip. Not having a nickel she asked the conductor of the second car to permit her to ride to Fort street, where she expected her husband, Chas. L. Rhodes, to meet her, but the conductor denied the request.

WRONG REMEDY SOUGHT.

The action in ejection of Eleanor K. Prendergast, plaintiff, vs. Peter Martin, defendant, for property "Kamakapili," has been decided in favor of the defendant by Judge Robinson, who tried the case without a jury. There was a mortgage in question and usurious interest was pleaded by plaintiff, also there was a tender of consideration for release of mortgage. In concluding his decision, the court says: "That the plaintiff has mistaken her remedy is her misfortune, and it is not the duty of this court to point out the appropriate remedy and of its own motion dismiss the action without prejudice, in order that the plaintiff may avail herself of any possible suggestion by the court."

OTHER DECISIONS.

Judge Gear has filed a written decision overruling the demurrer in Lawrie H. Dee vs. W. H. Smith, bill to remove cloud from title, and giving defendant five days in which to answer the complaint.

Judge Robinson denied the motion to vacate the order for receivership in the Silva divorce case and appointed Will E. Fisher as receiver under \$1000 bond, in place of Henry Waterhouse Trust Co. The receiver filed his bond with R. W. Davis as surety.

PROBATE MATTERS.

James A. Thompson has filed a master's report on the accounts of John Cassidy, guardian of Margaret A. Robertson, covering 27 months. Receipts were \$3846.41 and expenditures \$3321.87, of which \$1010 was for a McBryde bond. The inventory shows a value of \$7075, of which \$6000 represents a home in Kukui street. Some slight errors are found and an inquiry is raised about the taxes being almost double in 1902 what they were in 1901. No commission is charged by the guardian.

Abraham Fernandez, executor of the will of Maria Sullivan, has filed an amended and final account. It shows the estate indebted to him in the sum of \$184.20, his receipts having been \$1235 and payments \$1389.20.

George A. Davis has filed his bond in \$25,000, with A. M. Brown and Frederick Harrison sureties as guardian of the property of Muriel Campbell and Mary Beatrice Campbell, minors.

DIVORCE.

Julio Teixeira makes a general denial to the libel in divorce of Mary S. Teixeira.

TEN BOLD ASSERTIONS

REGARDING CHAMBERLAIN'S CO-COLIC, CHOLERA AND DIARRHOEA REMEDY.

1. It affords quick relief in cases of colic, cholera morbus and pains in the stomach.
2. It never fails to effect a cure in the most severe cases of dysentery and diarrhoea.
3. It is a sure cure for chronic diarrhoea.
4. It can always be depended upon in cases of cholera infantum.
5. It cures epidemical dysentery.
6. It prevents bilious colic.
7. It is prompt and effective in curing all bowel complaints.
8. It never produces bad results.
9. It is pleasant and safe to take.
10. It has saved the lives of more people than any other medicine in the world.

These are bold assertions to make before any medicine, but there is abundant proof in every one of the above statements regarding this remedy. Every household should have a bottle at hand. Get it today. It may save a life.

Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., wholesale agents, sell it.

Hair 55 Inches Long Grown by Cuticura.

Mrs. B. —, of L. —, sends us through our British Agents, Messrs. H. Newaker & Sons, 27 and 28, Charterhouse Square, London, E. C., a strand of soft, glossy hair cut from her own head and measuring fifty-five inches in length, of which the annexed drawing is a photographic fac-simile. She attributes her magnificent head of hair to frequent dressings with CUTICURA SOAP, followed by light dressings of CUTICURA OIL, gently rubbed into the scalp. Previous to the use of CUTICURA, her hair was dry, thin, and lifeless, and came out in handfuls to such an extent that she feared she would lose it.

This is but one of many remarkable cases of the preservation and restoration of the hair in seemingly hopeless cases by warm shampoo with CUTICURA SOAP, followed by light dressings of CUTICURA, purest of emollient skin cures. This treatment at once stops falling hair, cures the scalp of crusts, scales, and dandruff, soothes irritated, itching surfaces, stimulates the hair follicles, supplies the roots with energy and nourishment, and makes the hair grow on a clean, sweet, wholesome, healthy scalp, when all else fails.

MILLIONS OF WOMEN use CUTICURA SOAP exclusively for preserving, purifying, and beautifying the skin, for cleansing the scalp of crusts, scales, and dandruff, and the stopping of falling hair, for softening, whitening, and soothng red, rough, and sore hands, and for all the purposes of the toilet, bath, and nursery.

Complete External and Internal Treatment for Every Humour.
Consisting of CUTICURA SOAP, to cleanse the skin of crusts and scales and soften the thickened cuticle, CUTICURA OINTMENT, to instantly allay itching, inflammation, and irritation, and soothe and heal, and CUTICURA RESOLVENT, to cool and cleanse the blood. A single soap is often sufficient to cure the most torturing, disfiguring, and humiliating skin, scalp, and blood humours, with loss of hair, when all else fails. Sold throughout the world. Aust. Depot: E. TOWNS & CO., Sydney, N. S. W. So. African Depot LENNOV LTD., Cape Town. "All about the Skin, Scalp, and Hair," free. POTTER DRUG AND CHEM. CO., Sole Prop., CUTICURA REMEDIES, Boston, U. S. A.

His appetite, by no means light
Finds in his meals a keen delight
The cause is plainly now made clear
When we tell you he drinks Primo beer.

PRIMO LAGER

Has that flavor which delights, that sparkle which invites and that purity which makes physicians recommend it as a great health builder.

All dealers sell it.

RESOLUTIONS AND POINT OF ORDER CONSUME DAY

(Continued from page 2)

latter reiterated the point of order, the President stated that he was about to call the speaker to order. It was distinctly stated by Senator Baldwin, that he was working against his private interests in the matter.

Again Senator McCandless appealed from a ruling of the chair that his amendment, providing as a rider to the item that the Government should condemn the entire waterfront of Kahului. The chair was sustained by the votes of all except the appellant.

When Senator Achi moved that an acre of ground be taken for the wharf and approaches, Senator McCandless raised the point that the previous ruling against himself applied.

He was overruled and the item being put on \$50,000, against an amendment of \$40,000 by Mr. Achi, carried.

GOVERNMENT OWNERSHIP.

In the course of the debate on the Kahului wharf, several members expressed themselves in favor of Government ownership of all wharves. Senator Achi was one of them and his sentiments were turned against a motion to be made to vote money for paying rent to the Kahului Railroad Co. so as to make its wharf free to the public. Senator Isenberg told him if such a course were taken, all the private wharf owners in the country would be out for rentals next session. He might now ask for the same thing for the Eleele wharf. The same member asked if, as Senator Achi said, it was wrong to

